THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 18 APRIL, 1837. [NO. 9387.

FOR LONDON, CALLING AT THECAPE.—The Ship "*Severn*" *Captain Wake*, of 600 Tons, register, has a Surgeon attached, only 3 Cabins now disengaged will positively sail at day light on the 23rd Instant.—For passage apply to Messrs. D. & M. PESTONJEE or to Captain WAKE, at their Office, Bombay 17th April, 1837.

FOR LONDON, the BARQUE "REGULUS," 400 ton *John Edgar* Commander, can accommodate a few passengers comfortably, and will have quick dispatch. Apply to *Messr,. McGregor, Brownrigg, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 18th March, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR OPIUM ONLY.—The Ship CALEDONIA, J. T. LANCASTER, Commander, will positively sail for China, on the 5th proximo.—Apply at the Office of *Viccajee Merjee*.

FOR OPIUM FREIGHT.—The fast sailing Barque *Mahommedie* Captain *Wilson* will have early despatch to Lintin, apply to.

REMINGTON AND Co.

18*th April*, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Gocooldass Premjee*, has lost or mislaid, 4 Deeds of sale, belonging to the Estate of the late *Hnrrydass Jeeva*, situated in Bazar gate street, No. 294, Thacoordwar street No. 767, *Mungoo Sinoy* street, No. 778 and Bazar Gate street, No. 310, all within the Town walls of Bombay that if any person or persons bring them to the Shree *Goverdhunjee Maharaj*, within 14 days from the date hereof, will receive a reward Rupees 50, after the above period the aforesaid property to be transferred upon the title of the said *Gocooldass Premjee*, the Heir of *Hurrydass Jeeva*, which is now standing in the Collectors Books upon the different titles, if any person has claim on the aforesaid property they are requested to make known the same to the Collector of Land revenue, with 14 days from the date hereof.—April 17th, 1837

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપી એચજે—ગોકળદા
શ • પરેમજી • પારેખી • યેઆર • ધેરનાં • ખતો • ખોબા
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શ • તખશીદાશ • ની • જાશ્કે આંમત નાંકે • તે • ધરો
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જનાં • મોફોલામો • આંક ૨૯૪ વાલુ • તથા •
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મો • ખુશાકીના • ફાલેફદરને • અફેર • ફરે—તા
રીખ ૧૭ મી • આપરેલ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1837.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by Auction by *Messrs. Frith and Co.*, on Saturday the 22d Instant at 4 P. M. a House with Ground situated in the Tellowdey or Wittulwady Assessed under No. 4, outside the Fort belonging to the late *Wellowba Pandowjee*.—Nesbit Lane, 18th April 1837.

A YOUNG man member of the medical profession, who has a practical knowledge of Navigation will be happy to engage with the Captain of a China Ship to do the duties of third mate and Surgeon.—Apply to F. at *Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy's* office, Forbes Street, 17th April, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per Carnatic, also Port Wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 ₰ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 18th April, 1837.

STATIONARY EX HAIDEE.—Half ream of Foolscap, 2 quires of superfine large bank post, five quires of large Bath post, *five quires* of large thin blue wove Post, *five quires* of small thick Post, *five quires* of Do. do. gilt, *five quires* thick London plain Note paper, *five quires* do. do gilt, one quire of blotting paper 100 Quills, 100 Pens, 2 papers of black Ink powder, one paper of red do., 1 Stick of black sealing Wax, 2 Sticks of red do., 1 Penknife, 4 Black lead Pencils (various shades,) 2 pieces of red Tape, 1 Ivory paper knife, 1 Box of Wafers, 1 Wafer Seal, 1 piece of India rubber.

The whole packed up in a neat Japanned Tin Box, with lock and key, price.....Rs 44 0 00

Swan Quills, @ 16 Rs ₰ 100

Superior Office Quills @ 4 Rs ₰ 100.

Third, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Cartridge, Blotting red and white paper.

Wafers, red, black and mixed, Wafer Stamps. Ink stands large and small, Penknives, India rubber, Pencils, Perryan Pens, fine, medium, broad and double point.

Glazed foolscap, Letter and note paper, and a large supply of Stationery.—Please apply to J. J. MALVERY.—Circulating Library, Bombay 18th April, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—Tomorrow the 19th Instant, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for Sale by Public Auction, at their rooms, the undermentioned goods, vizt.

An Invoice of "Browns" Saddlery comprising Shafted and Plain Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Lady's Saddles and Bridles, Spare Bridles, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Stable Collars, Horse Cloths Whips and some handsome sets of Carriage and Buggy Harnesses.

A large quantity of Glass-Ware, consisting of Five light Girandoles, 1st 2d and 3d size tumblers, and spare plain and cut Shades, also a few dozens of superior Eau de Cologne, Zebra dresses, a few reams of Colored Paper, Cotton Twist, White and Brown Duck, Grass Cloth, a few gross Cotton Wicks, ancient silver Coins, cases of crown Glass, scarlet cloths and a variety of Household furniture all in good order, the property of a Family quitting Bombay, comprizing, Tables, camphorwood Wardrobes, Couches, Chairs, &c. &c.

AT NOON,

A Serviceable Buggy Horse and any other Carriages and Cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Lane April 18th 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

SIR BLADEN CAPEL.

Copy of a Resolution unanimously passed at a Special General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 6th April 1837.

"Resolved that a letter of thanks be addressed to His Excellency Sir T. Bladen Capel K. C. B. Commander in Chief of the Naval Force in India, conveying the warm acknowledgements of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for the vigorous and effective measures which have been originated by His Excellency and so successfully carried into execution, for the protection of commerce in the eastern seas, and expressing a respectful and earnest request that His Excellency will not fail to impress upon his successor, of how much importance it is to trade in this part of the world that a similar line of policy should continue to be pursued."

To His Excellency Vice Admiral The Hon'ble Sir T. B. Capel K. C. B

Commander in Chief of the Naval Force in India.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward a copy of a Resolution unanimously passed at a Special General meeting of the Bombay Chamber of commerce on the 6th instant.

I am requested by the members of the Chamber to state to your Excellency th t they cannot allow the occasion of your approaching departure from Bombay to pass, without expressing how much the interests of commerce both in India and China have benefited from the exertions of the Squadron under your Excellency's Command, and to assure you, how gratefully they appreciate the energetic measures which have been adopted for the suppression of piracy in the straits of Malacca, measures which have not only been carried into effect under your directions, but as they have heard it stated, are mainly to be attributed to your Representations.

The members of the Chamber confidently anticipate, that a recommendation from your Excellency to your successor would lead to similar measures being actively followed up, to those which have already proved so highly conducive to the safety of Navigation in these seas, and trust your Excellency will not fail to bring the subject strongly to the notice of your successor.

With the best wishes of the members of the Chamber for the future welfare of your Excellency.

I have &c.

(Signed) JOHN SKINNER, Chairman.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 11*th April* 1837.

JOHN SKINNER, ESQUIRE,

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, forwarding a Copy of a Resolution unanimously passed at a special General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, expressing the favorable sense entertained by the mercantile community of Bombay of the measures I have seen fit to pursue for the protection of Commerce in the Eastern Seas; and I beg leave to express through you, my best thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for this satisfactory communication.

Allow me, Sir, to assure you that, while I feel it to be one of my principal duties to adopt every possible measure in my power to protect and encourage British Commerce on this station, it affords me the highest gratification to reflect that those measures have hitherto proved, through the zealous exertions of the Officers and men charged with their execution, so eminently successful.

With regard to the suggestion of the Chamber, that I would urge upon my successor in this Command, the necessity and advantage of his continuing the vigorous measures now in operation. I can truly assure you that I should have considered myself most culpable had I not long ago determined to draw my successor's Special attention to this important point.

I am truly obliged by the kind wishes of the members for my future welfare, and feel equally interested in their general and individual prosperity and happiness.

Pray accept my acknowledgments for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to impart to me the Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce and believe me to be.

Your &c.

(Signed) T. BLADEN CAPEL,

Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Winchester, Bombay, 12*th April*, 1837.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

S. FRASER, ESQUIRE.

Acting Secretary to the Steam Committee.

SIR.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce understand the Steam Committee meet today to consider on making an offer to Government to bear the expence of the coal for the steamer *Atalanta*, if Government will despatch that vessel to the Red sea in the first week of May.

I am requested to state to the Committee, that the Chamber of Commerce consider it of the utmost importance to the permanent establishment of Steam Communication with England by the Red Sea, that every possible opportunity should be availed of to maintain it from India, and that the practicability and speed of the Route by the Red Sea being now established beyond all doubt, and its advantages evidently more generally appreciated in both Countries, by the encreased number of letters sent in their way to and from India, it is of the greatest consequence to the cause to keep alive the public feeling in its favor, which nothing will tend so much todo, and at the same time, greatly so strengthen the exertions now making in England by those friendly to it than the keeping up the communication as often as possible.

At this moment also the correspondence to and from England is especially interesting to the Mercantile community in both countries.

The Chamber considers the Committee could not better forward the object they have in view, or employ a portion of the Steam Fund more legitimately than, as opportunities occur, in adopting similar measures to that now proposed.

If the Passage money and postages of private letters were made over to the Steam Committee, Government letters and public despatches going free, no great loss would be likely to arise, but the Chamber of Commerce deem it of such importance for advancing the cause of Steam Communication that "a Steamer" if the Government can spare one should he despatched early in May, they have directed me to state to the Committee they will willingly agree to bear half the amount of any loss which might arise to the Steam Committee if they decide on making the offer, herein stated, to Government, and the same be accepted.

I have, &c.

JOHN SKINNER,

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 14*th April*, 1837.

J. J. SKINNER ESQ.

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, intended for the consideration (but received subsequent to the dissolution) of a meeting of the Steam Committee held on that day, by requisition, to consider the propriety of making an offer to Government "to bear the expence of the coal of the *Atalanta* Steamer if they would despatch that vessel to the Red Sea on the 1st of May."

I am directed by the Committee to inform you that at the meeting the desirableness of complying with the proposition commanded unqualified assent; but from circumstances which have transpired placing it with in their knowledge that the *Atalanta* Steamer was there required on an urgent public service which would preclude the possibility on the part of the Government of complying with this requisition, however anxious or willing it might be to meet the acknowledged public wishes and expectations—it was with regret, but after a full discussion determined, that it was at present inexpedient to make any application to Government on the subject and a resolution agreably thereto adopted which I have the pleasure to append.

On the receipt of your letter it was immediately submitted to the Committee in it they recognize that liberal spirit for which the Chamber, of Commerce has hitherto been so much distinguished; but as it appears to be impossible that at the present juncture Government could consent to employ either of the Steamers on the service required, the time seems to the Committee unsuitable for supporting the proposal submitted by the Chamber. Should however the services of the steamer become in a short time available, the Steam Committee will be happy heartily to Co operate with the Chamber of Commerce to support the interests of the Red Sea route which alone for insuring a speedy and certain communication, command any share of public confidence.

I have. &c.

S. FRASER.—*Actg. Sec.*

17*th April*, 1837.

Resolved that, circumstances having occurred since the date of the above requisition, requiring the *Atalanta* Steamer for urgent public-services, it is inexpedient to make, at present, any application to Government on the subject.

S. FRASER.—*Actg. Sec.*

14*th April*, 1837.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASSIATIC SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Society's Rooms on Wednesday the 29th March 1837.

Reverend John Wilson D. D. President in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were ballotted for, and duly elected Members of the Society.—James Erskine Esq., C. S. and Thomas. Cardwell, Esq.

The following Gentlemen were proposed as Members:—Dr. Brown, and Geo. Hancock, Esq.

Read a letter from J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government presenting to the Society by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, a copy of a series of printed papers of Thuggee, from the Supreme Government of India.

Read a letter from Mr. Vaupell, Secretary to the Agri. Horticultural, Society acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Fraser's letter of the 3d February 1837, forwarding to that Society, a copy of a letter from Sir Alex. Johnson Chairman, of the Committee of Correspondence Royal Asiatic Society, with the documents on the subject therein adverted to; and informing this Society, that the above documents &c. have been made over to the Corresponding Sub-Committee of the Agri. Horticultural Society on Indian exports which has been lately formed, and which will pay every attention to their interesting contents, and also transmitting a Pamphlet published by the Agri. and Horticultural Society on the formation of the sub-Committee abovementioned.

Read a letter from Lt. Charles Giberne, 16th N. I., presenting to the Society a specimen of native (carbonate of) Magnesia, taken from the mines in Salem in the Carnatic, and a specimen of a rich Alum Clay taken out of the Vurkalley cliffs near Anjengo in Travencore.

Resolved that the best thanks of the Society be given to the respective donors.

The President lays before the Meeting a Sanscrit Inscription on the most ancient of the Jain Temples at Palitana in Kattywar bearing dates of Sumond 1522 for its foundation, and 1587 for its completion, with a translation and notes &c. of the same by Capt. L'Grand Jacob, Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, presented for transmission to the Parent Society.

Resolved that the best thanks of the Society be communicated to Captain Jacob, and that he be informed that this Society will have much pleasure in transmitting his communication to the Parent Society.

The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday the 26th April next.

MOUNT SINAI.

To ——

Mount Sinai, 27th September.

What a King of place this is! It's the most extraordinary place in the world, quite beyond my powers to describe. You will go round the Cape will you? Ha! Ha! Ha! Apples, pears, peaches, apricots, &c. &c., but if I go on at this rate you will write me mad &c., to the matter of fact, to save my abroo. We landed at Tor after a passage of 23 days from Mocha, which is good work, considering we had a contrary wind the whole way; The day after we landed we commenced operations and paid a visit to Jebel, Nakoos, Anglice, I believe the sounding mountain. It is a most extraordinary thing, no less than a man walking up a sandy slope causing music! It is a spot in a long line of hill where some sand has drifted up between two rows of rock in shape approaching a triangle, the slope of the sand is very steep, so much so, that when a man ascends into it the sand roils down into the vacancy caused by his legs sinking into it, and the upper part rolling down as that below gives way, a kind of stream of sand is formed on the surface, the rushing of which appears to cause the sound which is similar to the vibration of a large harp string prolonged for some time. The ground at the bottom also vibrates, so much so that our Camels jumped up and bolted. The rocks on each side are very sonorous and ring when struck; this no doubt helps in forming the noise but more I cannot understand. We started next morning (22d) for Sinai, and reached it in two days. I find the motion of a camel better than I expected, but it is dreadful work altogether, a man must travel 20 or 30 miles a day in these parts and it takes all day to commit the deed, we start at gun-fire, carry on till 10 or even 12, breakfast, and off again at 2, and go on till sunset. The sun is the principal annoyance to me, and I do not like to travel at night as it might knock me up more. We arrived at the Greek convent here on the evening of the 23d as I said; and there being no gate, we were drawn up by a rope and sat down to a dinner prepared by the monks for us, the only want at which, was meat, which is interdicted to them. They are splendid fellows, stout burly and nearly rosy faced, and they live to an enormous age in general I believe; one old fellow is 110! They are very attentive indeed to us, as much so as if we were their masters; what a climate this is * * * though now the end of the hot weather it is quite cold at night, and going up to the summit yesterday morning a thermometer after having been immersed in water and taken out again, sunk in a short time to 48, it would be a splendid place for an invalid who could submit to be shut completely out of the world for a time. The scenery is the most extraordinary in the universe, the hills rise almost precipitous and are broken into crags so completely as not to leave a spot which dare be called a slope, and are as completely bare of vegetation as the table on which I write, A man who felt scenery would I think call it terrible. We yesterday ascended to the summit of mount Sinai an ascent of some 1500 feet over a road as bad as the worst approach to any hill fort I have seen in India; On the road is shewn the Cave where Elijah fasted in mount Horeb and a mark in the rock is shewn as the impression of Mahomed's camel's foot, when he flew up one fine summer's night. An old ruined chapel is at the summit where we stopped to refresh and then descended on the other by a road worse than ever, to visit the rock whence Moses struck water;—after which we had a walk of about 4 miles to the convent, having been on our legs for about 10 hours; pretty well for an invalid! But it's quite another world up here, in spite of Camels and sun I have come round, more in the week I 've been on shore than in all my voyage, the convent is built in a valley between hills, so close that they appear toppling into it. It is crowded with buildings, but the only one worth seeing, is the church of St. Catherine to whom the convent is dedicated, on entering, it has a very striking and showy appearance, but this is lost on close examination, for the innumerable pictures which cover the walls and partly produce the good effect are most miserable daubs, worse almost than the preposterous ones you see of Indian Gods &c. The floor is a beautiful marble mosaic; and the chancel, and also a sarcophagus containing the reputed bones of St. Catherine, are built of handsome grey marble; the cover of the altar raised an four pillars is made of tortoise shell and mother of pearl and looks very handsome; all the rest is tawdry and bad. In a small chapel attached to the Church, is shewn the spot were God appeared to Moses in the bush. We start tomorrow for Suez. I fear and dislike the journey most cruelly, only fancy seven days Desert, and then 3 more to Cairo and to leave our snug quarters here where we can can go every morning into the convent garden and eat all the fruit, which is so cold as to make your teeth chatter as you bite! Go round the Cape!!! Lord what an idea!

Malta, 11th November.

Well * * here I am at last, in quarantine, I am so unsettled and bewildered with this running over the world that I hardly know where to begin, but it will

be best perhaps to detail my movements at first, then describe all I've seen, give you my opinions thereon, and wind up with a disquisition on the manners and customs of the good people I have seen, adding a few remarks on the climate and statistics in the form of an appendix, which same appendix I can easily imagine you exclaiming, God forbid I should ever see; you are now in for it however and cannot refuse the letter so you had better take all you can get for your money; Oh here am I at Malta, without having seen either Thebes, Jerusalem or any of my pets, but let us travel properly. We left Sinai on the 28th as I said and reached Suez on the 3d October the last day's work being at a trot of 9 hours on a hard hearted camel for 35 miles. After recruiting at Suez for 3 days we crossed to Cairo two hard days work of 40 miles each, an oh what a pleasure it was to look down into the cultivated valley of the Nile after the Oceans of sand we had been so long acquainted with I couldhave been perfectly content to dismount and wallow in the slime like an old buffalo, *mais revenons a nos moutons* as we French say, we remained at Cairo until the 23d as we were too late for the October packet, and then set off for Alexandria which we left on the 1st and arrived here after an unusually long and rough passage of 7 days, I was a good deal disappointed in the sight of Cairo; the tombs of the Caliphs and other buildings which look very fine on paper, did not strike me as being better buildings than many pagodas and buildings that I had seen in India; they appear perhaps to disadvantage from being built of a light browa stone much the color of the surrounding barren and sandy ground, the town, is fine enough for an eastern, but the streets are so narrow that it is not much exaggeration to say they average about 6 or 8 feet wide.—What fun I had when we first arrived. It is the custom there to use donkeys as they do cabs and coaches elsewhere and what famous little chaps they are, none of your sleepy lazy beasts like the donkeys of other parts, but lively little fellows that toddle along and then find way through a mass of men, women, horses, camels &c. as thick as herrings in a barrel, the brutes dodge in and out without paying the least regard to persons, thrusting you against an old apple woman on one side, and a great camel as big as an elephant on the other, it was quite alarming to find yourself carried in spite of yourself through such a mixed congregation and quite at the mercy of the jack ass you were on, they certainly are the finest animals to ride for a short time in the whole world, they can manage a good deal too in a day, for we went and returned from the Pyramids, in a day, a distance of some 35 or 40 miles, as we were obliged to take a long round in consequence of the River being full. Those same pyramids are rum things, although the large one covers about 11 acres of ground by some extraordinary devilry or other the size of it does not strike you so much on a near approach, in fact it looks larger when some way off than when close to it, we went and returned in a day; however I would recommend any one very curious about them to make several visits or to go out and stay for two or three days: there is no carving or fine architectural beauty to draw a man's attention, and a mere visit in consequence does nothing; a man wants to think of it, and take such an enormous mass of stone into his minds eye. It is a good pull up, but I found the descent more painful, the stones are generally 2½ feet or perhaps more in height tolerably large steps for a flight of stairs I think, and the fag is caused by having to strain your thighs to step such a height, I felt the stiffness for a week afterwards. I am cruelly vexed at having missed Thebes and I was almost tempted to start from Cairo alone, I should however have missed two packets and I would willingly have done that, could I have seen both it and Syria by so doing but alas! I should not have been able to do so owing to some quarantines which I should have had to perform in Syria; and moreover being unable to get a companion to my fancy I gave up the idea, and have postponed my researches in those countries till my return. How I could have enjoyed myself all the cold season in Egypt; a beautiful climate in the midst of scenes so full of interest to the traveller at every turn he takes, rather fine that I guess. I tell you what * * If ever you hear a man advocating the Cape of Good Hope route, knock him down and tellhim I did it. When you take into consideration the very bad season I have had, and shall have for every part of the voyage, it might perhaps be admitted more advisable on account of time, but I would sooner do it again, than go round, on no other account would it be admissible but that of time; these eternal quarantines not this one, but the dozen or two that are before me will drive me mad, and the worst of is that I cannot lose my temper, I'm in such splendid blow that I cannot get sulky if I wanted it. Here lam in a regular quandary about what road to take home. They talk of quarantines innumerable in Italy on account of cholera so that if I go that way, it will take me an infinity of time to reach England, and If I go the other I shall be very bessatisfied with myself I suspect. These Italian states appear to, very capricious indeed in these things, so that a man cannot well know what is the state of affairs until he goes himself, they change so frequently. By going direct I put myself on board H. M. Steamer Tartarus and am safely put ashore at Falmouth in a fortnight or so; very fine all that but then you see I shall have missed seeing half the Lions on the route, and if I go direct home, I doubt whether I could perpetrate the whole on my return, by going home through Italy I should see half now, and take the other half coming out.

Let me recommend you to take this road home if your purse will bear it. It is of course more expensive than the other road I cannot give you a fair idea of it, for I am not a good manager. It has cost me 60£ to this place.

P. S. 6th December, Thinking it better that my movements should be well known I did not send this, in the last packet; since I have got out of quarantine, I find the impediments to going through Italy more than I thought. I should have 3 months in different quarantines at least and the Lord knows, what other impediments too, so I have come to the melancholy determination of going direct home.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut R. D. Campbell, 4th Light Dragoons, from England.
Bt. Capt. H. Hart, 6th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
Lieut H. Jacob, 19th N. I., from do.
Capt. S. W. Adams, D. A. Qr. Mr. Genl. from do.

DEPARTURES.

Bt. Capt. H. Hart, 6th N. I., to Surat.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 15th.—Grab, Dowlutt Savoy, Hajee Mahomed, Naiquedah from Surat 11th April.
Do. 17th.—Barque Briton, Thomas Neale, Master, from Rio de Janeiro, 29th January.

DEPARTURES.

April 14th The East India Company's Sloop of War Amherst, John Sawyer, Esq., Capt. to Mangalore.
Do. 15th.—Swedish Barque Amalia, P. D. Muller, Master, to New York.
Passengers.—Rev. J. Wolfe, Captain W. Coccle.
Do. 16th.—The East India Company's Steamer Atalanta, John P. Campbell Esq., Capt. to Mangalore.
Passengers.—Major Wilson, and Officers 23d Regt. N. I., Major Campbell, Staff.
Do. 17th.—Brig Hamedo E. Dancot, Master, to Sea.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Royal Yatch Prince Regent.
EAST INDIAMEN.—Brittania, Brooke, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Eucles, William Turner, Severn, Cestrian, Minerva, Cambridge, Chas. Forbes, Regulus, John Dumster, Madras, Julia, Mahadam Bux, Haide, and Pestonjee Bomanjee.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Charles Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Clairmont, Col. Newal, Dadaloy, Shaw Allum, Bombay Castle, Dowlutt Savoy, and Briton.
STEAMER.—Indus.
ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Kalimon, Shalimansha.
AMERICAN—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
FRENCH SHIP.—Paraguay, and La Navarin.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Escuna Genevera, Marquis of Hastings, Tranquilidela and Cassador.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 18th APRIL, 1837.

We have great pleasure in inserting a correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and his Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, by which it will be seen that the efficient measures, which have been adopted for the suppression of Piracy in the Eastern Seas, are duly acknowledged.

We now give the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Steam Committee, in reference to the despatch of the *Atalanta* to the Red Sea.

Until the return of the *Hugh Lindsay* which may be expected in the course of to-day or to-morrow, we remain in uncertainty as to the state of affairs at Mangalore. By a letter however received from Dharwar on Sunday, the main facts appear to be, that the Collector with 4 officers and 150 men of the 2nd Madras Regiment had been obliged to retire to Mangalore, which had been subsequently attacked, and was, by the last accounts, being gallantly defended by the Civilians and troops which had taken refuge there: several sallies had been made and a number of the insurgents killed and wounded, besides 100 prisoners taken. It is not exactly stated who the insurgents are, but that many disaffected Coorgs are among them, and the only matter of surprise is that a district, in the neighbourhood of a recently disturbed country, should have been left unprovided with troops competent to its protection and defence.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—DEC. 19.

Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK has, it appears declined the invitation of the sturdy Whig-Radicals at Glasgow. For this the noble Lord has doubtless very sufficient grounds—nay, we will go further, and say that under the circumstances, nothing could have been more sarcastic than inviting his Lordship after his recent intimations, or rather preparations, which no well-bred dog can possibly have mistaken and to which an experienced diplomatist like Lord William must have been peculiarly sensitive. Well, this noble Ministerialist has too much mother wit to encounter that deeply dissembled love which would undoubtedly have elicited the pathetic "Why did you kick me down "stairs?" from his Whig-Radical Lordship. And further Lord William can scarcely have been insensible to the fact that just now all Scotland and Glasgow in particular, are in the excitement of expectation with reference to the visit of that great statesman, whom as the champion of our constitutional monarchy, the Conservatives of the North are anxious to honour. The Whig-Radical representative of an insulted constituency could under no circumstances have had much temptation to the feast; but, as things now stand we can easily comprehend that nothing short of the most self-appreciation of a Russell, a Palmerston, or a Rice would induce any Ministerial member to assume a sort of rivalry as regards Sir Robert Peel. So far, then, so good. Lord William Bentinck does not dine with the Whig-Radicals of Glasgow. But more remains behind. The *Grunticle* cannot leave his baffled Lordship alone but overlays the slight remnant of his public character with precisely that sort of advocacy which would prove fatal to any man. It has been said that God sends food, but that cooks come from the opposite direction; and we think that the following passage will prove, that when Fate does furnish a fact not wholly unfavourable to a Whig-Radical, the "Gentleman in Black" provides a political cook to play old Harry with the matter. In the *Grunticle* of some days ago a separate article is advoted to the merits of the noble member for Glasgow. To secure attention, the writer has blazoned the name of Lord William Bentinck in large letters at the head of the article; and, too much considering what is due to our readers to inflict the entire trash of the Ministerial journal on them, we must yet show by one short extract how fatal are the consequences of foolish advocacy. The *Grunticle* deals occasionally in magnanimous imputations as to sordid motives and such silliness, when growling against the constitutional portion of the press. Now, were we capable of retaliating in so contemptible a style, we should think that our heavy contemporary was diligently endeavouring to convince its patrons of the prudence of stopping its prattle at any price. In this question, for instance, as regards Lord William Bentinck, all the world remembers that his Lordship got very lamely over the stile when trying to explain away his vote on military flogging. However, his Lordship got away from his constituents,—clumsily enough it is true,—but still he escaped. From his friend the *Grunticle*, we presume, escape was impossible. How else shall we account for such persecuting attentions as the following? After having repeated his Lordship's absurd attempt at justifying his vote in favour of Whig-Radical lashing in England, by boasting of the abolition of corporal punishment in the native army in India the *Grunticle* glorifies its noble friend thus:—

"He held the chief military command in the city of Armagh, being Lieutenant-Colonel of the 23d Dragoons, during the rebellion of Ninety-eight;' and his name is still spoken of there, by men of all parties, with the greatest love and veneration, for he kept the town in peace and security without the shedding of one drop of blood. There were not wanting disaffected and violent spirits to provoke severity, nor intemperate and cruel advisers to recommend it. But his patience and firmness were proof against both. On one occasion, when faction and conspiracy had arrived at a point of insolence for which others in that fierce time would have prescribed copious bloodletting, he agreed to the sentence of a court-martial, that a notable offender should be tied up and flogged. The execution was appointed to take place on a market-day, in the principal street of the town, that the multitude might be struck with the terror of the example. *But before the culprit had received five lashes Lord William perceived some ecclesiastical personages who had come to witness the exhibition laughing and chuckling together, in apparent exultation at what was going forward; whereupon he ordered the offender to be taken down, observing, that the object of the punishment was not to afford a triumph, but an example.* That was the first and the last act of rigour which his Lordship sanctioned in the arduous and trying situation which he occupied during that year of rebuke and blasphemy."

Was there ever such a jumble of confused notions as this? Really these poor people must be taught to reason, not after the fashion of *Cupid's Album*, which now and then looks wise on the strength of scholastic terms—no, we would wish to see the morning organ of the Government employing, if possible, language and logic suited to the working-day world in which we live. The English are a practical people, and it is too much to expect that they can be gulled by such ponderous nonsense as that just quoted. Extricated from the overwhelming verbiage of the Whig-Radical scribe, what is the solitary fact here thought worthy of solemn record? That Lord William Bentinck, when colonel of a regiment, felt himself bound to inflict that punishment on a British soldier which afterexperience taught him might be dispensed with in the Indian army. That the noble Lord resorted to this cruel punishment with great reluctance we are quite ready to believe, but the punishment was resorted to. The culprit was tied up, and before he had received five lashes he was ordered down by Lord William, and why? Because," says the *Grunticle*, "some ecclesiastical personages appeared "to exult at the infliction of the punishment; on perceiving which Lord William ordered the man down, saying "that the object of punishment was to afford not a triumph, but an example." Now, putting out of view the extreme improbability of the story, as regards the "ecclesiastical personages" (in all probability trumped up to assist O'Connell in bringing the Protestant clergy into popular odium), what undeniable nonsense is it to represent Lord W. Bentinck, or any British officer, as ordering a military offender down for such a reason. His Lordship, we are told, said that the object of the punishment was to afford not a triumph, but an example. Well, but an example to whom? Surely not to mere by standers, lay or clerical, but to the fellow-soldiers of the culprit. This is the first time that we ever heard of a commanding officer tying a man up to the halberts from a conscientious sense of duty, and taking him down because indifferent persons unconnected with the army conducted themselves indecorously. With all respect for the noble "rejected" of the Glasgow Whig Radicals, we must say, that if the story be true, it is by no means creditable to his notions of military discipline. Our own opinion is, that the story is a ridiculous fiction; and, as we have already said, it is absolute persecution in any public journalist, under the specious pretence of friendship, to hunt down a tried politician, as the *Grunticle* has done Lord W. Bentinck. We dare say this nobleman stopped the punishment in question from humane motives only; but this favourable fact has been bedevilled by the clumsy cookery of the Whig-Radical kitchen; and Lord W. Bentinck is absolutely *defended* to death. When will the *Grunticle* take his Lordship down? Surely the laughter is sufficient.

PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS.

The ensuing session will subject to a more severe trial than they have yet undergone, the character of the House of Commons as now constituted, and the pretensions of those high-principled and well-meaning Members, who, because they are neither Tories nor mere Whigs with party or selfish motives, we designate as "Independent Reformers." It will be seen whether the dependent Reformers are capable of systematic, presevering exertion, and equal to the preparation and support of practical measures; or whether they must be given up as a band of disorganized theorists, fit to descant on principles, but impotent in acting—great as speculatists, but babes in statesmanship. The *Reformed* House of Commons, as an instrument of legislation, and as a representative assembly, will also be put on its trial; it will depend upon the manner in which the interests of the nation are maintained by it against all adversaries—be they Tories, Whigs, Lords, or Ministers—whether its prolonged existence on the present model, will be endured; or whether its entire reconstruction, on the basis of the widest and perfectly equal representation of the whole people, will not be demanded by those who carried the Grey Reform Act in 1833, but *could* have forced upon King, Lords and Commons, a much more extensive bill of enfranchisement. Every day the determination of the people of England to resist bad government becomes more manifest; and there is only one mode of preventing, or rather of postponing, universal suffrage and its effects,—namely by doing much now that a Parliament elected by the whole people would certainly do with alarming speed and vigour. Let our Representatives commence the session with this salutary fear before their eyes. The Independent Reformers we would more especially remind, that never before was there such need of circumspection, firmness, and industry. They have some bad habits to unlearn—many difficulties to overcome and sacrifices to make of time and self-indulgence. A few hints towards a system of Parliamentary tactics, which may be enlarged and perfected by degrees will not be thrown away, if accepted by Members in the spirit with which we humbly but frankly and earnestly offer them.

1. *Watchful Attendance.* By this we do not mean merely that Reform Members should be lounging about the House or the Lobbies, in the nasty "Smoking-room," or the atrocious "Kitchen," at the command of Ministers when the division comes. Some, who are seldom absent on a great division, are still seldomer in their seats: restless, fussy, and self-important, but practically idle and useless, they are constantly on the move—chattering at the bar, slamming the doors, walking along the Members' galleries, and hurrying about with rolls of papers,—as if any body who wished to have *business* done would apply to them! It may be that they have come to vote on some measure which is "on the paper" for the night, or are ready to support or oppose the Minister on any question. Their names, no doubt, appear in numerous divisions; but if they are asked how it happened that this bad clause in a bill, or that false assertion in a speech, passed without notice, it will be seen that they were any thing but vigilant in the performance of their duty. Without *attention* and *alertness*, as well as "attendance," honourable gentlemen might be more profitably employed at Almack's or Crockford's than in the House of Commons. The very instant that a blunder is discovered, it should be exposed; and the lie should be contradicted while it is yet warm on the lip of the utterer.

2. *Firmness.* A crying sin of the Popular Members is their facility in giving way to a wheedling Minister. A notice by Mr. Tennyson, or by Mr. Wakley, for the repeal of the Septennial Act, is first on the list of motions for the evening. Lord John Russell rises—"is sorry to interrupt the Honorable Member—is aware that it is a night on which gentlemen not connected with the Government have the privilege of bringing forward motions, but *puts it to him*, whether, with the heavy arrear of business then before the House, he will occupy its time with *an abstract question*, which he can have no hope of carrying." The appeal is irresistible; and with great reluctance, but still in the "most handsome manner," the Honorable Member gives way. The matter had probably been all arranged at one of those Downing Street meetings an Independent Reformer never should attend. This is the mode in which, night after night, discussions of great interest to the country, but disagreeable to the Minister, are staved off. Now there must be an end of this practice, or an end of public confidence in those who yield to it. No Member should put a notice on the books to be taken off, or slurred over, with his consent; and without his consent it can scarcely be done. The mischief of blocking up the paper with sham notices, in order to gratify vanity, and give the impression that Mr. Something is a person of vast views and very formidable, is much greater than it appears to be at first sight. It is not only that the busy-body makes a fool of himself and loses all weight in the House, but he prevents men of business from pressing really useful measures. We intend to watch very closely the fate of the numerous notices of motions next session, and let the constituencies know who these vapouring nuisances are.

3. *Division.* There are many Members who will not allow their motions to be cushioned—they have got speeches ready cut and dry—but who are easily persuaded not to "divide." They will not "put the House to the *trouble* of dividing,"—as if to vote were not as much a part of their duty as to talk; and they actually plume themselves as if it were on their generous forbearance! It should be part of the task of the Independent Reformers to force the motions of these accommodating gentlemen to divisions—they should never allow a motion once brought forward to be withdrawn. Were this rule followed, a multitude of sham discussions, which wastes valuable time to no purpose, would be prevented; and a character of earnestnesss and honesty would be given to Parliamentary proceedings, which they now want.

But more than this—upon their perseverance in dividing the House the Independent Members must rely principally for eventual success. It will be known by whom popular measures are rejected. The number of their opponents will decrease on every division; for it is dangerous to be exhibited night after night voting with Tories against Mr. Hume, Mr. Ward, and Sir William Molesworth. Therefore let us have divisions of votes upon every question of importance whereon there is a division of opinion; and let the Member who shrink from this essential part of his duty be set down as insincere or incapable.

It was a nice piece of jockeyship in Mr. Abercromby to take advantage of a technical mistake in the wording of Mr. Ward's motion for publishing divisions to refuse to extend the rule to Committees of the whole where many most important questions are decided! But let Mr. Ward see to this in the first week of the session. We cannot promise ourselves room for all the division-lists; but we will from time to time give classified lists of defaulters as well as of meritorious voters. Other Liberal journalists will probably assist us; and many Members who have hitherto sinned in comparative safety because of their obscurity, may chance to be looked after rather sharply; and the real motives of their anti-popular votes or treacherous absence scrutinized, and proclaimed to their constituents. In the performance of this duty of watching the open or suspected traitors we shall be aided by a curious list of Government jobbers, expectants, and toadies which a friend has made up for this especial service.

4. *Caution in alouncing Opinions.* The House of Commons ought to be a grave assembly, where every word spoken is well-weighed. Nobody should presume to occupy its time by uttering crudities, or giving vent to mere hasty impressions, under the false notion that such are his *opinions*. An "opinion," worthy of any respect or attention, is the result of much reflection and industrious inquiry, not the flitting inspiration of the idle moment. But nothing is more common than to hear Members pour forth a string of blunders in logic, and "false facts," simply from the habit of giving their "opinions" without reflection. Their mistakes are frequently exposed by men whose wish is to shine in debate: hence much waste of time and patience. But the worst is that from the practice of advancing untenable opinions, men become indifferent to the maintenance of important principles when disputed. One well-meaning Member, whom we will not name till we detect him *flagrante delicto* is in the habit of making statements and pronouncing opinions which he suffers to be contradicted apparently without the least notion that he is bound to maintain them, and, if possible, force the House to confirm them. It would be an excellent way of correcting this error and of escaping the habit of rambling, prosy, long-winded harangues, if such Members would carefully write out those passages of their speeches which embrace statements of facts, definitions, or important points,—a method practised by the best speakers much more frequently than is imagined. Despise and shun high-sounding common places; and keep close to that on which the question under debate really turns. If you are not prepared with facts of importance that cannot be overthrown, and with well-considered arguments not already advanced you have no right to obtrude yourself on the House.

5. *Perfect Prepartion.* During the whole of last session, only one large measure was introduced in any thing like a perfect state; and that was the Irish Corporation Bill, which Mr. O'Loghlen had really mastered, and whose details he was ready at any time to explain and defend. Generally the practice is to throw a bill on the table full of blunders, known to its author, but which he intends to remove in Committee. The waste of time caused by such laziness or ignorance is incalculable; and nothing would advance the reputation of a Member more than the introduction of well-concocted and perfectly intelligible measures—the very reverse, for instance, of Lord John Russell's English Tithe Bill. As an independent course of action is resolved upon by an influential portion of the Liberal Members, above all things let them study to perfect their measures,—selecting a few subjects of the highest practical importance, and committing them to such of their body as are most likely to bring them creditably before the House. Let there be a marked contrast between the slovenly and unintelligible legislation of the Whigs and Tories, and the plain and precise measures of the Independent Reformers. This will require much labour; but the end warrants and the result will reward it. There should be no excuse for opposition in the faulty workmanship of any measure. The Ministers would be reluctant to reject a bill or a motion against which they could only allege its popular tendency. They would, however, be too happy to avail themselves of any slip of ignorance or sloth; and this advantage will frequently fall in their way, unless the Independent Members acquire a description of knowledge in which at present they are very deficient—namely,

6. *The Knowledge of Forms.* A Member who would be useful and influential should never be out of order. What the rules of the House are, every person may learn, if he choose to give himself the trouble. Those rules may be absurd and annoying; but the House professes to be guided by them; and therefore no Member can be relied on for the safe conduct of any measure, who does not make himself *perfectly familiar* with the forms. Besides, the rules of the House give a minority power which may be most usefully exercised in the ensuing session. Two Members, for instance, may divide a House, and one may prevent a motion from being withdrawn.

7. *Improvement of Government Measures.* The Evening journal which, a fortnight since, held the doctrine that it is the chief duty of a Government to keep things as they are and to resist alteration in the laws, now, for another purpose, pronounces it to be the proper function of the Ministers, rather than of individual Members of Parliament, to introduce new measures—warning off interlopers. We concur generally in this; and as the Independent Reformers will themselves bring forward only a few great measures, which neither the Government nor the Tory Opposition would originate, their chief employment will be, to watch closely, and improve by *amendments*, those of the Ministers. If they perform this duty throughly, they never can be idle.

8. *Sincerity.* Lord Brougham never injured himself more on *one* occasion, than by his complimentary speech to Lord Lyndhurst at the close of the session of 1834. He did not believe what he said of Copley; but he had some precious purpose to serve, and so praised him, and disgusted the country. In the House of Commons, the practice of paying hollow compliments is as common as contemptible. Let flattery be reserved for the drawing-room or the boudoir; and let the Representatives of the People recollect that they speak in the names of their constituents, who are not to be insulted by the bandying of false compliments from one side of the House to the other.

9. *Fair Play.* Though Mr. Abercromby has not the actual squint of Manners Sutton, yet it has been thought that his unspectacled vision occasionally fails a little, when

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he duty is to single out some not very obtrusive Member, may be the person best qualified to instruct the but who may rise a dozen times in a night with- ing able to catch the Speaker's eye. Now, the best obtain fair play for all too modest gentlemen thus stanced, would be for their friends to call out their in a tone sufficiently loud, and often enough to at- r. Abercromby's attention. In this way much may one by a few determined Members, not only to gain e Speaker's permission to rise, but to enforce a hearing m the House. See what, in spite of modesty, Peel ef- ts through his trained band of "Roarers!"—*Spectator, nuary* 28.

RETIREMENT OF CHARLES KEMBLE.

The 23d of Dec:. 1836, will be long commemorated in e annals of the English drama, as the day on which the st of the Kembles retired from the stageat Covent Garden. he interest excited by the occurence, and the general desire pay a parting tribute to the character and talents of a an who has so long supported, in so eminent a degree, e dignity of his art and the respectability of his pro- ssion, drew together one of the most crowded assemblies e have ever seen in the theatre. He made this, his final pearance, in the character of Benedick. Though his e embraced both the tragic and comic departments of dra ma, and though he was a tragedian of the highest uence, yet, in the opinion of many of his friends, it is on his talent as a comedian that this permanent repu- tion will be chiefly founded; and, among his comic parts, at of Benedick will be remembered as one in which he as unrivalled. Our stage still possesses a Hamlet, a acbeth, but Mercutio and Benedick have left the stage ith Charles Kemble. The circumstances which have led this determination on the part of Charles Kemble are of ourse familiar to our readers. The death of Mr. Colman as been the occasion of securing to dramatic authors a eputy licencer and reader of plays, whose refined taste, ex- ellent judgment, and intimate acquaintance with the stage annot fail to afford the highest satisfaction to all parties onnected with this responsible department. Mr. C. Kem- ble, in accepting this highly-honourable office, was, how- ever, compelled to make a sacrifice of his professional ursuits, which have been as creditable to himself as they ave proved gratifying to the public. The announcement, herefore, of his retirement was received with deep and general feelings of regret. It was not only felt that one of the best actors of the day was to "fret his last hour." but t was accompanied with the melancholy reflection that the race of a fine family of performers was about to be extinct. The day of his benefit having been fixed, in a few days every seat in the boxes was taken, and such was the ex- traordinary demand for places that the band was on this occasion removed from the orchestra, and played behind the scenes. The place thus left vacant was fitted up with three rows of stalls, and it was ultimately found necessary to take away five rows of seats from the pit to afford ac- commodation to the numerous applicants. At an early hour in the afternoon persons were assembled at the pit and gallery entrances, and for hours before the doors were opened the crowds were sufficient to have filled two theatres. The rush was tremendous, and filled the house immediately, but the precautions which had been taken prevented any accidents save the usual casual- ties, namely, divers losses of portions of costume. Long before the overture began, every spot commanding a view of the stage was densely occupied, and although there was from time to time a conflict, more often of words than of blows, for the possession of a seat, still upon the whole, there was evinced much good humour and forbe- rance. On his first appearance he was received with loud and long-continued plaudits. The expression of his countenance, while he acknowledged them, indicated strong but suppressed emotion. It seemed to cost him an effort to address himself to assume the semblance of light-hearted Benedick, but when he entered into the business of his part, he supported it with all his wonted ease. He maintained the "merry war" with his fair ene- my with a graceful and good-humoured playfulness; and threw into the character that "strain of honour," that high spirit, which makes Benedick interesting as well as whim- sical. He was peculiarly happy in the manner in which he gave vent to the "thick-coming fancies" which crowd upon the mind of Benedick when he is first amazed by the discovery that Beatrice loves him; and not less so in the scene with Beatrice after their mutual deception. He was well supported by Miss H. Faucit, whose Beatrice, though not faultless, was on the whole a clever perfor- mance. Farren's Dogberry was, as usual, a rich piece of low comedy; and Webster's Verges was a good com- panion to it. Miss Vincent looked pretty and interesting (all that was required of her) in Hero. The parts of Don Pedro and Claudio were well supported by G. Bennet and Pritchard. Altogether the play was performed, and went off with much spirit. During the last scene Mr. Kemble's agitation was very apparent. A few moments after the falling of the curtain, it rose again, and disco- vered the whole company of the theatre ranged across the stage, and Mr. Kemble came forward. The audience rose with one accord, and received him with acclamations, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which lasted some minutes. At last these tumultuous sounds were gradually hushed, and succeeded by a deep silence; and Mr. Kemble addressed the audience to the following ef- fect:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—My professional career is ended. Had I consulted only my own inclinations in the choice of my last character, it should have been of a gra- ver cast, and more in harmony with the feelings under which I laboured this night. To do any thing for the last time, is attended with a melancholy, sufficient to cast a shade over the most buoyant spirits. How dense is the cloud which now hangs over my mind, I have no language to express. To renounce the practice of an art which I have loved so long—to know that in a few moments I shall bid a final adieu to you, my kind, my indulgent and liberal benefactors, whose approbation has been the great incitement to my exertions.—(Mr. Kemble's voice here became broken and inaudible from emotion.)—I entreat you to excuse this weakness. From early youth to this, my latest hour, I have always received from you favour and encouragement; and to that alone I ascribe any little merit which your indulgence has allowed me to possess. Only wish it had been a thousand times greater, that I might have been able to show myself more worthy of your kindness. Your goodness is engraven deeply on my heart, never to be obliterated. May all health and happiness attend you, and with this heart-felt prayer I most respect- fully and mournfully bid you adieu."

This address was delivered with deep feeling; indeed, while speaking, Mr. Kemble was quite overcome by his emotions. At its close the curtain fell, and he disappeared for ever from the public. May he long, however, enjoy that happiness in the bosom of his family, those things—

"————— which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends"—

which he may well "look to have" as the fitting recom- pense of a virtuous and honourable life.—*Chronicle, Dec. 7.*

PROGRESS OF PUBLICATION.

The physical effects of the great storm have been amply rrated already. Its most important literary consequence s to compel the issue of the *London and Westminster view*, on Saturday last, in an incomplete state, by snow- up a reply by Colonel Napier to the third attack upon in the *Quarterly*, which appeared about three weeks ago. This circumstance was duly set forth in a postscript to the copies delivered on Saturday, with a notification that the retarded paper might be had separately for the asking:* and in truth, no reader of either *London* or *Quarterly* should be without it. In *vivida vis* it is the crack article; teeming with thorough knowledge of the subject, bitter and unmeasured sarcasm, animated by the furor of personal indignation against a mean and dastardly assail- ant. A more complete and overwhelming reply has seldom been written. The ignorance, the bad faith, the awkward silliness of the reviewer, are exposed in a masterly manner, by reference to a number of original authorities, the pub- lic and private correspondence of the Duke of Wellington heading the list. The necessarily minute and lengthy na- ture of the reply forbid extract, and prevent description; but the following anecdotes of the smooth and saintly Sir George Murray – last known as "the rejected of Perth- shire," and about to be started as the Tory candidate for Westminster—will be duly installed amongst the "Curiosi- ties of Literature" by some future D'Israeli.

"When I first commenced my work, amongst the ma- ny persons from whom I sought information was Sir George Murray; and this in consequence of a message from him, delivered to me by Sir John Colborne, to the effect that if I would call upon him he would answer any question I put to him on the subject of the Peninsula War. The interview took place; but Sir George Murray, far from giving me information, seemed intent upon per- suading me to abandon my design; repeating continually, that it was his intention to write the history of the war himself. He seemed also desirous of learning what sources of information I had access to. I took occasion to tell him, that the Duke of Wellington had desired me to ask him particularly for the '*Order of Movements*,' as essentially necessary to a right understanding of the campaign, and the saving of trouble; because otherwise I should have to search out the different movements through a variety of documents. Sir George replied, that he knew of no such document; that he did not understand me. To which I could only reply, that I spoke as the Duke had desired me, and knew no more. I then asked his permission to have reduced plans made from Captain Mitchel's fine drawings; informing him that officer was my intimate friend, and that he was desirous so to assist me. His re- ply was uncourteously vehement—'No! certainly not!' I proposed to be allowed to inspect those drawings if I were at any time at a loss about ground. The answer was still 'No!' And as Sir George then intimated to me that my work could only be a momentary affair for the book- sellers, and would not require plans, I took my leave. I afterwards discovered that he had immediately caused Cap- tain Mitchel's drawings to be locked up and sealed.

"I afterward waited on Sir Willoughby Gordon, the Quarter-Master-General; who received me with great kindness, and sent me to the chief of the plan department in his office, with an order to have access to every thing which might be useful. From that officer I received every attention; but he told me that Sir George Murray had been there the day before, to borrow all the best plans re- lating to the Peninsula War, and that consequently little help could be given to me. Now Captain Mitchel's draw- ings were made by him after the war, by order of the Go- vernment, and at the public expense. He remained in the Peninsula for more than two years, with pay as a staff- officer; his extra expenses were paid, and the whole mis- sion was costly, as he was attended constantly by two Spa- nish dragoons as a protection. Never was money better laid out; for I believe no topographical drawings, whether they be considered for accuracy of detail, perfection of manner, or beauty of execution, ever equalled Mitchel's. But those drawings belong to the public, and were placed in Sir George Murray's keeping merely because he was at the time Lieutennnt-General of the Ordnance. I believe they are still in his possession; and it would be well if some Member of Parliament were to ask why they are thus made the property of a private man?

"Here I cannot refrain from observing, that, in the course of my labours, I have asked information of many persons of various nations, even of Spaniards, and that af- ter my volume was published, and the unfavourable view I took of their exertions known. Yet, from Spaniards, Portuguese, English, French, Germans, or others, whether of high or low rank, I have invariably met with the great- est kindness, and found an eager desire to aid me. Sir George Murray only has thrown obstacles in my way; and, if I am rightly informed of the following circumstan- ces, his opposition has not been confined to what I have stated above. Mr. Murray the bookseller purchased my first volume, with the right of refusal for the second vo- lume. When the latter was nearly ready, a friend inform- ed me that he did not think Murray would purchase, be- cause he had heard him say that Sir George Murray had declared it was not *the book*. He did not point out any par- ticular error; but it was not *the book*; meaning, doubt- less, that his own production, when it appeared, would be *the book*. My friend's prognostic was not false. I was offered just half of the sum given for the first volume. I declined it and published on my own account: and cer- tainly I have had no reason to regret that Mr. Bookseller Murray waited for *the book*: indeed, he has since told me very frankly that he had mistaken his own interest."—*Spectator, Jan. 7.*

* The article is now embodied in the remaining copies of the Review.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—NEW SYSTEM.

(Compiled by a Correspondent from various authentic documents.)

Until the advent of the Administration of Martignac, the navy of France attracted little of the attention of Go- vernment, and inspired still less of interest among the peo- ple, M. Hyde de Neuville had studied, during years of exile in the United States and of travel in England, the elements of the greatness and efficiency of this great arm of national defence. As Minister of Marine, he vigorous- ly applied the acquirements of the individual. Under his fostering auspices and cares incessant, the navy was res- cused from the oblivion, if not degradation, into which the ovesrhadowing glories of the army had long cast it. He blew the breath of life into and recreated it, not only by the reorganization of its *material*, by augmenting the num- ber of ships afloat, and enlisting all the aid of science and experience in the improvement of their construction, but by infusing a spirit of emulation in, and awakening a predilection for, the service in the nation at large, and thus elevating its moral, and raising it to a level of rank and dignity with its fellow branch of the profession of arms. The great work, commenced, but through his brief tenure of office not completed by him, has not been left to slumber in the successive changes and revolutions of Government since: now, more than ever, stimulated by the encouraging evidence of facts accomplished, the attention of French statesmen is directed unremittingly to the same object. A new sys- tem or plan of more complete organization has been some time in preparation, and talked about in naval circles, which is to be submitted to the French Chambers shortly after the opening of the session in the present month. The following outline comprises a portion of the details which are likely to be most interesting to professional rea- ders. Baron Tupinier, member of the Council of Admi- ralty and Director of the Ports, the author of the new sys- tem, takes, it will be seen, for the basis of his regulations, for the purification and reconstruction of an effective corps of commanders and subaltern officers, the principle of superannuating and placing on half-pay those who are unable or unwilling for duty afloat, and of advancing the scale of appointments for all qualified and desirous to re- main on the active list. The larger expenditure to be in- curred in the one case will be partially balanced by the saving effected in the other. A chief aim seems to be the facilitation of the career of promotion to the younger, more enterprising, and thorough-bred of the class,; for, unlike their brethren here, the sea service and education of most of the elder and superior officers were perhaps, if the Hi- bernicism be allowable, principally performed and obtain- ed on land, owing to the events of the late war and the consequent destruction of the French marine. The re- duction proposed, and the new scale comtemplated, are thus stated:—

ADMIRALS.

	Vice Admirals.	Rear-Admirals.
The present number	9	19
To be placed on half-pay	5	8
Remain therefore	4	11
To consist in the new scheme of	6	18
Vacancies therefore for	2	7

To fill these vacancies, a promotion of rear-admirals and captains of the first class is to take place.

CAPTAINS OF SHIPS OF THE LINE AND FRIGATES.

	Captains of the Line.	Captains of Frigates.
Present number	68	69
To be placed on half-pay	30	35
Remain	38	34
New system	50	100
Vacancies	12	66

The vacancies are to be supplied from the captains of corvettes, entitled by service; according to the Ordinance of March 1, 1831., the number of captains of first-rates was established at 70, and of captains of frigates at 70 also. By the present arrangement there will be an increase upon the total therefore of 10.

CAPTAINS OF CORVETTES.

Present number	86
To be placed on half pay	30
Remain	56

21 of these are to be elevated to the rank of captains of the second class, and their places, to the extent of 15, sup- plied out of the corps of majors of the 1st class, which under the new system is fixed at 50 By the existing regulations the number of captains of corvettes are not to exceed 90.

LIEUTENANTS OF SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Present number	440
To be placed on half-pay	50
Remain on the list	390

According to the new plan, and the creation of the in- termediate grade of major, 100 lieutenants of the line are to be advanced, one-half by seniority, one-half by selec- tion, to be majors of the 2d class. There would remain, therefore, but 290 rated lieutenants, and as, according to the new list, there are to be 400 lieutenants of frigates, to the extent of 110 will be promoted to complete the com- plement, two-thirds by seniority and one third by choice.

This extensive promotion, contemplated in the new ar- rangements of Baron Tupinter, appears wisely calculat- ed to impart to all ranks of the service a fresh impetus to that zeal and activity so naturally found to stagnate, where the stimulating hope of honour and reward too long de- ferred "maketh the heart sick." Even after this bounte- ous acknowledgment of the just claims of a brave and meritorious body of public servants, there would still re- main at the disposal of the Government and for the re- muneration of future approved service, the appointments vacant and required to carry out the full proportions of the new system of 8 real-admirals, 12 captains of the 1st class, 45 captains of the 2d class, and 15 majors of the 1st class.

The rates of pay of each rank, whether at sea or on land, are, it is stated, to be arranged and raised in the manner following, exhibiting also the future annual charge upon the navy budget:—

1 Admiral of the Fleet or Grand Admiral, whose ap- pointments are to form the subject of a special law.

	Each, per Annum Francs.		Total. Francs.
3 Admirals	36,000	—	108,000
6 Vice-Admirals	18,000	—	108,000
18 Real-Admiral	12,000	—	216,000
50 Captains, 1st class	6,000	—	300,000
100 Captains, 2d class	5,000	—	500,0 0
50 Majors, 1st class	4,600	—	230,000
100 Majors, 2d class	4,000	—	400,000
400 Lieutenants of the line	2,400	—	960,000
500 Lieutenants of frigates	1,800	—	900,000
100 Elèves, 1st class	1,200	—	120,000
200 Elèves, 2d class	600	—	120,000
Grand total			3,962,000

Under the present *regime* a distinction is drawn betwixt the full pay of officers on shore and unattached, and that of officers on shore or on board in actual service. The aug- mentation contemplated consists principally in the abro- gation of the difference and the application of one equal rate of pay to all with or without fixed destination, and also in the creation of the intermediate grade of majors, intended and likely to operate as an additional premium as well as stimulant to merit in the service. The actual scale of remuneration is thus graduated as contrasted with what it is to be *in future*:—

Officers.	Pay on shore unemployed Present system.	On land employed, or on board. Present system.	Employed or not in future. Pay.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Admirals	30,000	36,000	36,000
Vice-Admirals	15,000	18,000	18,000
Rear-Admirals	10,000	12,000	12,000
Captains, 1st Class	5,000	6,000	6,000
Captains, 2d Class	4,500	5,400	5,000
Captains of Frigates	3,500	4,200	—
Captains of Corvettes	3,000	3,600	—
Majors, 1st Class	....	....	4,600
Majors, 2d Class	....	....	4,000
Lieutenants in command of vessels	....	2,400	—
Lieutenants of the ships of the Line	2,000	2,400	2,400
Lieutenants of Frigates in command of vessels	....	1,800	—
Lieutenants of Frigates	1,500	1,800	1,800
Elèves, 1st Class	800	800	1,200
Eleves, 2d Class	480	480	600

It would appear that in the new classification the grade of captains of frigates will merge in the category of cap- tains of the second class, and captains of corvettes in that of majors of the first class, who are to be rated higher in pay than either of the former classes of officers now are.

Under the head of "*Traitement de Table à bord*," or "Table allowance," the situation of officers of all ranks is generally still more sensibly to be ameliorated when at sea. The present and prospective provision under this head may be exhibited as follows:—

PRESENT.

	Francs.
Admirals	No fixed allowance.
Vice-Admirals	21,900
Rear-Admirals	20,075
Captains, 1st class	8,760
Captains, 2d class	8,760
Captains of frigates	7,300
Captains of corvettes	5,110
Lieutenants commanding	3,650
Lieutenant of the line	821 25c.
Lieutenants of frigates in command	3,650
Lieutenants of frigates	821 25c.
Elèves	365

FUTURE.

	Per Diem, Francs.	Per Annum. Francs.
Admirals	100	— 36,000
Vice-Admirals	75	— 27,000
Rear-Admirals	15	— 18, 00
Captain, 1st class	30	— 10,800
Captains, 2d class	25	— 9,000
Majors, 1st class	20	— 7,200
Majors, 2d class	15	— 6,400
Lieutenants commanding	10	— 3,600
Lieutenants of the line	3	— 1,080
Lieutenants of frigates in commaud	5	— 1,800
Lieutenants of frigates	3	— 1,080
Elèves	2	— 720

Excepting in the instance of rear-admirals, the rates of allowance show a material amelioration. Captains of fri- gates, it will be remembered, are hereafter to class as cap- tains of the second class, and captains of corvettes as ma- jors. Exclusive, therefore, of the dispensation of honours, and an extensive promotion, the service altogether shares in the advantages of a more liberal range of appointments.

Without embarking in any lengthened or minute details, which would be beside the purpose of this sketch of propo- sed improvements in the French marine, it will not be uninteresting to place in juxtaposition a few points of comparison between the present situation and circumstan- ces of the English, as contrasted with those of French naval officers under the new regulations.

NET PAY AND ALLOWANCE AT SEA.

ENGLISH.

Admiral, pay per annum	1,825	
Allowance if commanding in chief, and within his station	1,095	
	—	2,920
Vice-Admiral, pay,	1,460	
Allowance if in chief command, as above	1,095	
	—	2,555
Rear-Admiral, pay	1,095	
Allowance, if in chief command, as above	1,095	
	—	2,190

FRENCH.

Admiral, 36,000f. per annum, or	1,440	
Allowance at sea, in any case	1,440	
	—	2,880
Vice-Admiral, 1,800f.	720	
Allowance, as above, 27,000f.	1,080	
	—	1,800
Rear-Admiral, 12,000f.	480	
Allowance as above, 18,000f.	720	
	—	1,200

This is the most favourable view of the case for British commanders, and reallized only when in the enjoyment of chief and separate command, and "while his flag shall be flying within the limits of his station." The subordi- nate admirals in a fleet enjoy no extra gratuity. The com- parison in such case would run thus:—

ENGLISH.	£.
Admiral, not in Chief, full pay at sea	1,825
Vice-Admiral, ditto	1,460
Rear-Admiral, ditto	1,095
FRENCH.	
Admiral, pay and sea allowance	2,880
Vice-Admiral, ditto	1,800
Rear-Admiral, ditto	1,2 0

Let us see how the matter stands with the inferior grad- es, to whom in our navy no table or extra allowance is awarded. It may be assumed, that captains of first and second rates are equal in standing to captains of the first class in the French marine, and, therefore, their rates of pay are averaged so as to answer the one rating of the cor- responding French rank.

ENGLISH.	£.	s.	d.
Post-Captains, first and second rates, average 57l. 19s. 8d. per mensem, or per annum	690	8	0
Captains of sloops	276	4	0
Lieutenants of seven years' standing	138	0	0
All other Lieutenants	110	8	0
Mate	46	16	0
Midshipmen	38	16	0
FRENCH.	£. s.	£.	s.
Captains, first class, 6,0 0f. per annum, or	240 0		
Sea allowance, 10,800f. ditto	432 0		
	—	672	0
Majors, first class, 4,600f. ditto	184 0		
Sea allowance, 7,2. 0f. ditto	288 0		
	—	472	0
Majors, second class, 4,000f ditto	160 0		
Sea allowance, 5,400f. ditto	216 0		
	—	376	0
Lieutenants of ships of the line, pay, 2,400f.	96 0		
Sea allowance, 1,080f.	43 4		
	—	139	4
Lieutenants of frigates, pay and allowance		115	4
Elèves, first class, pay and sea allowance		76	16
Elèves, second class, ditto		52	16

There is some, and not an inconsiderable, difference be- sides, in the French mode of payment and allowance for domestics on board, the minutiæ of which it is not neces- sary to particularize. For the higher orders of the service these are carried on the ship's books for rations, but not for wages: for the *etat-major* or general staff of the vessel comprising lieutenants not commanding, and downwards, both wages and rations are chargeable to the state. The relative condition of officers of the French marine will not only, however, be materially improved under the new, as opposed to the present system; but, as compared with that of the same classes here, exhibits an indisputable su- periority in those appliances and arrangements which tends to secure the respectability and sea-going efficiency of a vital arm of national defence. If in money quantities alone the situation of the former is so materially elevated beyond that of the latter, how much more so it is when measured by money values in kind, and the more decided cheapness of the comforts and conveniences of life in France, and the more inexpensive habits; the converse of which here are the second nature and the indispensable requisites of social intercourse and consideration. Having shown the more favourable prospects of the French officials afloat, a cursory comparison of their future situation as ashore and unemployed with that of their brethern of the British navy similarly circumstanced will serve to complete the chain of facts bearing upon the subject, so far at least as the par- tial and semi-official revelations of the French project fur- nish materials for. In England superior and other officers unemployed, whose flags shall have been struck and ships paid off and put out of commission, enter at once into the category of half-pay, although able for and liable at any moment to be re-appointed and called into active life. The half-pay may be taken therefore as equivalent to what under the present system is expressed in France as the *solde à terre*, or pay ashore, the differential proportion of which with the *solde à la mer*, or pay afloat, has before been de- tailed, as well as the prospective increase and equaliza- tion with each other. The respective rates of pay ashore, under the improved regulations for France, and the scale of provision in Great Britain will present these results:—

PAY ASHORE, OR HALF-PAY.

BRITISH.	£.	s.	d.
Admirals	766	10	0
Vice-Admirals	584	0	0
Rear-Admirals	456	5	0
Post Captains (the first 100 by seniority)	264	12	6
Ditto (the next 150)	228	2	6
The remainder	192	12	6
Commanders (the first 150)	182	10	0
The rest	155	2	6
Lieutenants (the first 300)	127	15	0
Ditto (the next 700)	109	10	0

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The rest	91	5	0
Midshipmen	Nil.		
FRENCH.	£	s.	d.
Admirals	1,440	0	0
Vice-Admirals	720	0	0
Rear-Admirals	480	0	0
Captains, 1st class	240	0	0
Ditto, 2d class	200	0	0
Majors, 1st class	184	0	0
Ditto 2d class	160	0	0
Lieutenants of the line	96	0	0
Lieutenants of frigates	72	0	0
Elèves, 1st class	48	0	0
Ditto, 2d class	24	0	0

With the exception of the lieutenants it appears, therefore, that all other officers in the French marine will be more adequately remunerated than those of this country now are; nor is the difference in favour of lieutenants so marked as at first sight would seem, for of the total number here, about one-third only are in the enjoyment of, or entitled to, the two higher rates of salary, and to the highest one-tenth; whereas four ninths of their fellows in the French navy are to be rated on the first class of pay. The majors are more liberally dealt with than our commanders; the captains will be decidedly better off, and even in money quantities as well endowed upon the average, as one-third of the whole of that station will be fixed upon the larger scale, whilst no more than one-eight of the whole here can claim the topmost, and three-sixteenths more only the next ratio of allowance in order. The relative proportions of half-pay tell, however, most strikingly in favour of the highest and lowest grades of French service; the half-pay of French Admirals being nearly double that of their British brethren, and that of the *elèves quoad* midshipmen, being as the distance between subsistence and starvation. Even under the present French system, the pay ashore or half-pay is arranged upon a more advantageous footing than prevails in our profession, and by the proposed improvements in the former, whilst the pay ashore is well adapted to ease the declining years of the retired veteran, or to serve as a respectable ratainer for future service, the sea-going allowance is well calculated to attract the ambition of the aspiring for active duty, and to recompense their zeal and efficiency.—*Times, December* 24.

CROCKFORD'S GAMING-HOUSE.

A work, called the "Great Metropolis," just published contains some particulars of this and other establishments of a similars kind. The details are curious but many of the statements are inaccurate on this as well as other subjects, the writer (a reporter of the *Morning Advertiser*) having evidently gained the greater part of his knowledge from what is *called* the novels of high life and the journals. The wit put into the mouths of his personages is evidently drawn from the rich but somewhat well-known sources of the venerable-Joseph Miller, Esq. The literary merits of the work are beneath contempt, but it is, nevertheless, entertaining Much of his information on the subject of Crockford is erroneous, particularly in referrence to the expenses of the establishment, his gains, and also as relates to the private history of that illiterate but successful gambler. The statement too, that Crockford is ready at any moment to accept a challenge to play any noblemen or gentleman for a stake of £100,000, is absurd; Crockford is not such a fool, unless his opponent should turn out to be drunk or mad. With these corrections we proceed:

"When a pigeon is caught, however, it is very unusual to pluck him the first few nights. They allow him to go on winning for some time. They continue to obtain information as to the extent of resources. They regulate their movements accordingly. It matters not though he be not well supplied with the ready; if his prospect of succeeding to a large fortune be undeniably good Crockford's bank is at his service to nearly the full amount—supposing it were £50,000—of what he is understood to be certain of succeeding to. Some years ago Lord C——. paid down £100,000 on his coming of age for debts of honour he had contracted at Crockford's. Some idea may be formed of the extent of Crockford's establishment, and of the style in which it is kept up when I mention that no fewer than 33 servants are constantly employed in it. There is one set of waiters for the day and another for the night. They are decorated in the richest livery and live in excellent style. They are amazingly polite to those who use the place; in other words, they perfectly understand their business. They contribute their quota, with the splendour of the place the sumptuous suppers, and the delicious wines, to help on the flats on their way to ruin. The hour at which the hazard room is thrown open is eleven o'clock and the dice are in immediate requisition. Crockford himself at that moment takes his station in a corner of the room, before a little desk; from that he never stirs till the playing is over. He acts on such occasions as his own clerk. No person belonging to the establishment is allowed, in any circumstances, or under any pretext to enter the room while the gamblers are at work. There is a Mr. Page, who acts as inspector, or groomporter, while the games are going on in the hazard room; but he is in the confidence of most of the noblemen and gentlemen who frequent that part of the house and though paid for his service—some say, at the rate of fifty guineas per week—he can hardly be said to be one of Crockford's servants. In Crockford's very large sums are played for with cards; but it is at the hazard table, when the game is French hazard, that the work of plunder is carried on on the most extensive scale. Seven years ago one pigeon was plucked, in a few hours, to the tune of £60,000—the stakes were £10,000. It is only three years since Lord C——, the grandson of an aged Noble Earl lost £30,000 in one nigh The winner was a Noble Marquis, of sporting notoriety, who, according to report was at that time, if not now, a part proprietor of the establishment. Losses of £5.000, £7,000, and £10,000 in one night are by no means uncommon when a rich flat is caught. The public appearance of no young nobleman, for many years past, has excited so much interest at Crockford's as that of the Duke of Buccleuch. The immense wealth nto the possession of which they knew he would come when of age, was too tempting a prize to be overlooked. Every effort was accordingly made to decoy him into the great hell of St. James's; but it would not. He never evinced the least disposition for play."

The following will also be read with interest, although it is not new to our readers. Speaking of the great hell-keeper, he says:—

"Crockford was originally a small fishmonger, without a penny in the world, in the neighbourhood of Temple-bar. The following copy of an account for fish, which appeared some years since in a book, called "Life in the West," will give some idea both of the extent of his business and of the measure of his intimacy with the schoolmaster:—

"Mr. A. To William Crockford.

April 8	To pair of sowls	1s.	3d.
5.	Sprats	0	3
6.	3 Vitens	0	9
12.	7 Red Herrings	0	6
19.	2 Makeriels	0	8
		3	5

"Not only is his orthography at fault at every third or fourth word he writes, but, notwithstanding the polished society into which circumstances have brought him for many years past, he still speaks in the same hackney-coachman style as formerly. This is the more singular, as he is on a footing of the most perfect equality with the noblest of his visitors while they are in his house; for the gamingtable levels all distinctions of rank. One night in June last Lord Ashgrove lost £4,000. which, he observed to the Earl of Linkwood, was the last farthing of ready cash at his command. The Noble Lord, however, had undeniable prospective resources. 'Excuse me, my Lud,' said Crockford, making a very clumsy bow, but still it was the best at his disposal—'excuse me, my lud, did I hear you say as how you had no more ready money? My lud, this ere is the bank (pointing to the bank); if your ludship wishes it, £1,000 or £2,000 is quite at your ludship's service.'—'Really, Mr. Crockford, you are very obliging; but I shall not play any more to-night.'—'Ashgrove,' said Count Whiskero, 'Ashgrove *do* accept Mr. Crockford's liberal offer of £2,000; perhaps you may win back all you have lost.'—'Nothing, I assure your ludship, will give me greater pleasure than to give the money,' said Crockford.—'Well, let me have £2,000.' Crockford dipped his fingers into the bank, took out £2 000, and handed it to his ludship. 'Per-aps your ludship will obleege me with a I O U, and pay the ammount at your convenience.'—'I shall be able to pay it you in a couple of months,' said his lordship. handing the ex-fishmonger the I O U—'Your lordship is werry kind—werry.'—Lord Ashgrove resumed the game; in an hour and a half he was again pennyless."

We shall conclude this notice with the following brief extract:—

"The proprietors of the minor gambling-houses, of which there are three or four each, are all ignorant, uneducted, as well as unprincipled men. Their conversation and manners strangely contrast with their flashy apparel. Most of them have been porters or inspectors in other gaming establishments. Several of them are Jews. Connected with each, in the character of legal adviser, is some low, unprincipled attorney. One and all of the persons belonging to such places have been previously known as most profligate characters. A great many of them have been regular pickpockets, and not a few of them have been tried at the Old Bailey."—*Satirist, Nov.* 2.

MISCELLANEA.

FAMILY INTERFERENCE.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Gertrude quitted Torrington Square at the end of the week, and took home a lamentable account of poor Caroline's dull way of living, of the authority assumed by the disagreeable mother-in-law, who made her quite a cipher in her own house, and of the little tenderness or admiration that she experienced from her husband. Mrs. Dornton felt both hurt and angry at this account: although a vain and frivolous woman, unable to understand the extent of Caroline's talents and feelings, she was really fond of her and proud of her. that her daughter should ever be undervalued and slighted by her husband, would, under any circumstances, have proved a grievous source of surprise to her; but when she reflected that, after all, her daughter only married in a middling way, while her niece was about to make the best match ever known in the family, the injury became greatly enhanced to her: the congratulations which poured in from all her acquaintance on Kate's marriage were discord to her ears, and Messrs. Sedgewick's consultations about India shawls, and bird of-paradise plumes, were insufferably provoking; nay, she even went so far as to prohibit her daughters from singing the ballad, "Lilla's a Lady," on account of the disagreeable association of ideas which it involved. Mr. Fletcher, the rich man of the family, also, was a great deal more bountiful on the occasion than Mrs. Dornton thought at all necessary. Mr. Fletcher, however, acted in perfect unity with his ideas of consistency and propriety:—a small bank-note had been a suitable present for the wife of a poor country curate, who, of course, could require nothing but necessaries, —an emerald necklace was a fit offering for the *fiancee* of a man in easy circumstances who kept a carriage, but a magnificent set of pink topazes was no more than a fitting tribute to the bride elect of a wealthy baronet in Portland Place. Caroline was not in the least moved either to envy or displeasure by all this splendour; she merely made one observation on the connexion; she asked, "Has Sir James Bradbury a mother living?" and when answered in the negative, replied, "Then I dare say the marriage will turn out very happily!" The marriage took place; the happy couple went to Paris; Sir James had insisted on Messrs. Sedgewick's retention of her daughter's portion for her life, and, consequently, that lady now sported a plain brown chariot of her own, and drove about in a white satin bonnet with a superb blonde veil, the most triumphant of speculators and most satisfied of mothers, affording a practical exemplification of a song in "Blue Beard," with the alteration of one word,

"'Tis a very fine thing to be *mother*-in-law,
To a very magnificent three-tailed bashaw."

Caroline did not concern herself about the matter; she had long ceased to think much of anybody's mother-in-law but her own. Mrs. Clifford daily grew more and more an object of dislike to her; the scrutinizing look of her cold severe eye, the tone of formal courtesy in which she addressed her, contrasted, as it was, by the earnest kindness of her manner towards her son and her niece, incensed Caroline almost beyond bearing. None of the little private discussions the every-day social arrangemegts in which the generality of married couples indulge, cemented the tie between Caroline and Clifford. Mrs. Clifford, as Sophy Bennet constantly reminded Edmund, was "so superior a woman, so excellent a mother, her judgment was so sound, her advice so admirable, that it was as great an advantage to dear Caroline as to himself to have such a counsellor and guide:" consequently, he daily, grew more and more convinced of the folly and uncompanionable qualities of his wife, and was only thankful that his want of prudence in choosing her could be repaired by the constant presence and conversation of his invaluable mother and cousin. One faithful, sincere, and quick-sighted friend, who was not a relation to either party, would have been of inestimable service to both at the present time, but such a one they did not possess. Mrs. Dornton was earnestly desirous to improve the aspect of affairs, but she had more zeal than discretion: she saw that Caroline was, to use an expressive, phrase, "thought little of," and endeavoured to make her appear of consequence; but she had only one way of doing this; she was continually talking of the admirable which Caroline had excited as a girl, the offers she had received, and the many more she would have received if she had given her admirers any encouragement; and this style of conversation merely tended to confirm Clifford and his mother in the idea that Caroline had been brought up in a light and trifling manner, and instructed to secure for herself, at all events, that which the world calls "a choice of good matches."

Summer now smiled around in all its warmth and beauty: when Caroline and Clifford had been married on the preceding November, he had promised her, as an indemnification for the shortness of the tour to which the season had restricted them, that he would take her to Scotland the ensuing summer; she reminded him of his promise, but the ruler of her destiny, Mrs. Clifford, had long resolved not to allow her the glorious advantage of a whole summer's *tête-a-tête* with her husband; and Sophy Bennet succeeded in pursuading Edmund that there could be no hope of improvement or safety for Caroline, if removed from the careful wing of her exemplary mother-in-law. Mrs. Dornton had a different plan for the young couple; she wished Clifford to take a house at Brighton, and invite herself and her daughters to stay there. "A great many good matches are made at watering places," said she. "I remember when Mr. Morris first took a fancy to my sister Anna; he seemed quite shy of visiting in Marchmont Street, but I pursuaded poor dear Mr. Dornton, (not that he wanted much persuasion,) to take Anna with us to Brighton for a month. Mr. Morris immediately followed us, and made proposals to Anna a fortnight afterwards at Wright's Musical Library." Clifford had, by this time, almost accurately acquired his mother's cold haughty bend of assent, and Mrs. Dornton received no other reply to her observation. "Brighton, too," she proceeded, "is so much gayer and pleasanter now than it was then; the cliffs are absolutely crowded in the middle of the day, and a carriage can hardly get along safely; then the chain pier is such an addition to the place; our neighbour, Miss Burrows, told me, that one morning she only took a single turn to the top and back again, and met with fourteen people of her acquaintance!"

"A powerful recommendation to those who are accustomed to associate a visit to the country with quiet, rural pursuits and retirement," said Mrs. Clifford with her usual sneer; and Sophy Bennet added, "It is not every mind that is formed to enjoy and improve retirement, like that of dear Mrs. Clifford." Dear Mrs. Clifford" at length settled her son's summer plans for him to the advantage, as she told him, of his purse and his peace of mind; she took a house at Richmond, and invited Clifford and his wife to become her guests during her stay. It was in vain for Caroline to object to this plan. Clifford asked her to produce one good reason against it, and she could not give him her only reason; she could not tell him that it would be to her the bitterest of penances to see his mother every day, and all day long. Caroline's train of reflections on every occasion now partook of her peculiar circumstances; one of her neighbours was going to pass the summer in a very dull village in Essex. "It will not be cheerful," thought Caroline, "but she will not mind it; her husband will be with her, and they will not be annoyed by visitors." Another was to stay all the summer and autumn in London. "Well," thought Caroline, "she and her husband are fond of walking together; she can take his arm and enjoy pleasant evening strolls."

Any stranger who had heard Caroline's soliloquies, would have imagined them those of a happy wife. How widely removed from truth may be a natural and plausible conjecture! Caroline at length went to Richmond with a thoroughly bad grace, determined to find her visit very disagreeable, and it proved just as disagreeable as she could have predicted. All outward circumstances, however, combined to make her situation appear happy: the summer was one of remarkable fineness and beauty; Mrs. Clifford's house was situated on the hill, commanding the loveliest of prospects; they daily took the most delightful of walks and rides, or rowed in a pleasure-boat upon the clear and beautiful river. When they occasionally appeared upon the public walks, Caroline in her delicate white muslin pelisse, and transparent crape hat, was generally considered the prettiest woman in Richmond; she was envied for her handsome husband, especially when it was ascertained that she had brought him no fortune, and she was considered by all who were acquainted with his family to enjoy most pleasant domestic companions in "that excellent and highly-respectable woman, Mrs. Clifford," and "that pink-hearted worthy, and affectionate creature, Sophy Bennet!" How little can we understand the happiness or unhapiness of others, how little is our own understood by them, and yet all persist in giving positive opinions on the subject, merely founded on outward signs; most truly is it said in that sacred book, which says everything better than it can be expressed by a profane writer, "The hour knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger doth not intermeddle with its joy." Caroline's spirits had long deserted her, and now her temper in turn began to fail.

Very few people had passed through life with such a reputation for good-temper as Caroline; her school-fellows, her friends, and her relations had in turns eulogised her as possessing an "easy temper," a "sweet temper," a "kind temper," a fine temper," and twenty other praiseworthy varieties of temper; it was, perhaps, all these, but it was not a temper founded on Christian principle, and, therefore, it deserted its possessor in the hour of need. Caroline had borne many unkind taunts from Mrs. Clifford in silence, and had carefully refrained rom contradicting or exasperating hear, and having done this, she considered she had done all that could possibly be expected from her, and more than her mother or sisters would have done; but she had never prayed that God would change the temper and spirit of her oppressor, or that, withholding that change, he would give to herself grace to bear the trial with that patience and humility befitting an humble disciple of Christ. No' Caroline worked in her own strength, and what could be expected but that one employing only the unhallowed weapons of human pride and obstinacy, should sink wounded and degraded in the conflict? Caroline lost her forbearance and her self-command; she replied with such hasty irratability to every observation of her mother-in-law, that she actually converted her mean jealousy into the bitter enmity that she had at first believed it to be, and by her contemptuous rejection of Sophy Bennet's cajoleries, she enabled the latter to discover that she had seen through her, an offence which no hypocrite can possibly forgive. Caroline's mind now gradually became in such a morbid state, that she could not, to use a colloquial expression, "settle for a moment to anything;" her music and drawing were neglected, a circumstance which gave Mrs. Cliford ample scope to harangue on the folly of wasting money to give girls accomplishments which were all laid aside directly they had procured the desired end, of entrapping husbands for their possessors. Reading was almost her only occupation, and even the higher branches of reading demanded more attention than her restless, agitated spirit was able to bestow. When Caroline was single, history, biography, travels, poetry, and the best novels, had in turn excited her warm interest; but now she confined herself to the mere trashy volumes of a circulating library, and Miss Chesterton, the blue-stocking old maiden aunt of Clifford, to whom I have before alluded, and who came to pass a few days with her sister at Richmond, had not words to express her astonishment and contempt at the idea that anybody could call a young woman literary, who was always poring over "Stories of the Heart," and "Tales of the Imagination." Caroline and her husband returned to London more divided than ever, but Caroline was in high beauty; an extremely pretty girl of one-and twenty with a fine constitution can bear much mental disquietude before it affects her personal appearance, and all her acquaintance told her that Richmond had agreed with her wonderfully, and that she had been passing a delightful summer, and she allowed their assertions to pass uncontradicted. The fifteenth of November came, Caroline's wedding-day. Mrs. Dornton had been particularly desirous that a party should be invited by her son-in-law to celebrate it, for "poor dear Mr. Dornton," she observed, "always enjoyed the party on the anniversary of their wedding-day more than any other in the year." Caroline suggested the idea to her husband: in fact, they now owed invitations to several families, but Clifford was not inclined to invite company to his house; his mother had praised him so warmly for his great prudence and judgment in avoiding it, that he was determined not to give up his claim to her commendations; besides: his dislike to Mrs. Dornton, and his aversion to the "dear departed Mr. Dornton," constantly quoted as an example to him, rapidly increased.

Caroline's request was refused, and when she reproached him with asperity for his disinclination to oblige her, he sighed deeply, and said to himself, "My mother is quite right; she cannot love me, or the return of our wedding-day would of itself be a sufficient source of pleasure to her without the excitement of company."

Caroline now began to muse painfully on another of her causes of disquietude. A young friend, who had married a little while before her, had recently become a mo ther; and when Caroline went to visit her, saw her h ing over her infant, and heard the fond father decl his wife had become dearer, far dearer to him th since she had bestowed so sweet a gift on him, mo ly did she lament that the blessing of a child shou been withheld from herself. "It would surely d husband's affections towards me," she thought; "h be a source of mutual interest, and no man with hu feelings could bear to see the mother of his child slight and despised."

And her warm tears fell on the baby's face, as she i printed a long fervent kiss on its tiny velvet cheek. So afterwards Caroline saw an old friend of the family, w had recently been in the village where Bernard resided curate. Lucy and Bernard had one child, a little b just turned of two years of age, and under the influen of her newly-acquired interest for children, Caroline as ed many questions respecting little Charles Bernard. Th gentleman whom she addressed was a father himself, an gave her so animated an account of the child's person beauty, his winning ways, end artless playfulness, tha she actually went to sleep conjuring up before her da vision of a little figure with rosy cheeks, dancing haze eyes, and flaxen curls, and murmuring to herself, "I that I were as happy as Lucy! O that Heaven wou give me such a boy!"

The next morning she wrote a longer letter to Lu expressing her wish to hear every particular respecting l boy, and dwelling at length on the grief caused in her ow mind by the fear that she should never enjoy a simil blessing. Several days elapsed before Lucy replied t her; the letter, when it came, was sealed with black and Caroline's heart sank as she opened it.

"Dearest Caroline," Lucy wrote, "how truly did your letter recal to me that 'even in the midst of life we are in death;' you related to me the account that you had received from our friend of my sweet boy's health, beauty and vivicity; your letter found me sitting by the little bed where my darling was reclining, a cold and silent corpse! An attack of inflammatition, which began and terminated in a few hours, has deprived us of our beloved infant: his lisping words, his fond caresses, his glad smiles, must henceforth be to us as memories of the past. O Caroline; when you think of the blessing of possessing a child, (and a great and precious blessing I allow it to be,) think also of the sad pain, the bitter trial of losing one. Yet we do not sorrow as those without hope; the Lord, who for a time lent to us this sweet and endearing child, has thought fit to reclaim his own; and it would be as sinful as it would be unavaling to murmur at the behest of Providence; our beloved baby is happier far than our utmost cares could have rendered him on earth.

We know, for God hath told us this, that he is now at rest,
Where other blessed infants be, on their Saviour's loving breast;
We know the angels fold him close beneath their glittering wings,
And soothe him with a song that breathes of heaven's divinest things;
We know that we shall meet our babe, his father dear and I,
Where God for aye shall wipe away all tears from every eye.

Pray for us, dear Caroline, in our affliction pray that we may be enabled to bear it with resignation; and that the loss of our dear son may strengthen our endeavours to keep in the narrow path which leads to that blessed land where one day we may hope to rejoin him."

Caroline wept over this latter, answered it affectionately, and felt more reconciled than she had hitherto done to her exemption from the pains and pleasures of maternity. Nothing, however, could reconcile her to the continued presence of Mrs. Clifford; her spirit actually sank within her, as morning after morning she encountered the chilling, scrutinizing look, and the sharp, contradictory speech of her visitor, nay, even her stiff, chocolate watered silk dress, large gold chain, and widely-spreading blonde cap, shared in Caroline's detestation; and no "secret, black, and midnight hag," could be an object of greater optical horror to her, than the portly, good-looking, and handsomely-dressed elderly lady occupying a corner of the sofa in her drawing-room.

Mrs. Clifford possessed in perfection an art which all those, who wish to be feared and shunned, would do well to study; the art of saying things to the objects of her dislike, which made them feel dissatisfied with themselves, and which depreciated them in the estimation of all who happened to be in company with them, without affording any tangible ground for complaint. The sensitive and warm-spirited Caroline was just the person to be aggrieved most bitterly by these insults, because she possessed quickness of obervation, and depth of feeling, without being under the influence of religion. A simpleton would not have penetrated Mrs. Cliffords' unkind inuendoes—a manœuvrer would have outwitted her—a vixen would have overawed her, and a Christian might have succeeded in softening and correcting her.

ALMACK'S.—A paragraph has appeared in some of the Papers, giving an extract from the *Quarterly Review*, in which allusion is made to the origin, as well as the present state of these far-famed subscription balls; in both of which statements there appears to be a very material error on the part of the writer. We are informed that, so far from the Institution now tottering to its "fall," the last two seasons have been more numerously and brilliantly attended than on any proceding occasion. There were upwards of 800 distinguished subscribers during the last season, including all the beauty, rank, and fashion of this country, with many Royal and other foreigners of the highest station. The ensuing series of balls are likely to commence with increased spirit, and the vacancy arising in the list of Ladies Patronesses, from the retirement of the Countess of Sefton, has been filled up by the appointment of the Countess of Lichfield to this honorary and distinguished office. The character of "exclusiveness," stated to have been adopted in the regulation of these assemblies, has always been exaggerated.—*Morning Herald Nov.*, 28.

Meanwhile, the Countess Gerbetzow, to whose attachment Lord Whitworth had been so deeply indebted while resident at Petersburgh, and with whom he had contracted such serious contingent engagements, having succeeded in procuring a divorce from her husband, left that capital on her way to England. At Leipsic, she first read in one of the Continental newspapers, that the Duchess of Dorset's nuptials with Lord Whitworth were expected shortly to be celebrated; a piece of intelligence which, however unexpected or alarming it might be, only induced her to accelerate her journey. On her arrival in London, she learned that the union had already taken place. Irritated by disappointment and indignation, she had recourse, to various expedients for obtaining restitution of the sums that she had advanced to her former lover, on the faith of his assurances of marriage. Her reclamations, which were of too delicate and serious a nature to be despised, when sustained by such proofs as she could produce in confirmation of them, at lenght compelled the duchess, most reluctantly, to pay her Muscovite rival no less a sum than ten thousand pounds; thus purchasing the quiet possession of a husband, as Mr. Hastings had bought the right to a wife, and nearly at as exorbitant a price.—*Wraxall's Memoirs.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.